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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/539,031	06/13/2005	Rajagopal Bakthavatchalam	60425(72021)	2029

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EXAMINER	
RAHMANI, NILOOFAR	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
1625	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/18/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/539,031	BAKTHAVATCHALAM ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Niloofar Rahmani	1625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 June 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-27,30,31,33,41,42,45,49 and 56-59* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) *4-7* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,8-27,30,31,33,41,42,45,49 and 56-59* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-27,30-31,33,41-42,45,49, and 56-59 are pending. Claims 28-29,32,34-40,43-44,46-48,50-55, and 60-73 are cancelled.

Applicant's election with traverse of group I in the reply filed on 06/04/2007 is acknowledged. The applicant's traverse is on a ground as followed:

1. Consideration and examination of the groups specified in the restriction should not impose an undue burden.

Applicant's argument is not persuasive for the following reasons:

1. Because these inventions are independent or distinct and the inventions require a different field of search (see MPEP § 808.02), restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper. The searches in non-patent literature databases are extensive and do not overlap thus presenting a search burden to be searched together. Thus, I-IV have been appropriately restricted on the basis of being both distinct and presenting a search burden on the Examiner if they were searched together.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

Claims 1-3,8-27,30-31,33,41-42,45, 49, and 56-59 are examined. Claims 4-7(full), and 1-3, 8-27,30-31,33,41-42,45, 49, and 56-59(in part) remaining subject matter being drawn to the non-elected invention are withdrawn per 37 CFR 1.142(b).

This application contains claims 16-27, 29-40, 42-52, and 60 drawn to an invention nonelected with traverse in remark, filed on 06/04/2007. A complete

reply to the final rejection must include cancellation of nonelected claims or other appropriate action (37 CFR 1.144) See MPEP § 821.01.

Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

2. ***Priority***

This application is filed on 06/13/2005, which is a 371 of PCT/US03/39607, filed on 12/12/2003, which claims benefit of 60/433,139, filed on 12/13/2002.

3. ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 30-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 30-31 are rejected because the claims are self-conflicting. Pharmaceutical composition by definition must be effective yet non-toxic. Claims 30-31 are pharmaceutical composition without dosage limitation i.e. included

both ineffective and toxic amount. It is recommended that "therapeutically effective amount" be incorporated in the claims.

4. *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112*

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 33, 41-42, 45, 49, and 56-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter, which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

There are many factors to be considered when determining whether there is sufficient evidence to support a determination that a disclosure does not satisfy the enablement requirement and whether any necessary experimentation is "undue". These factors include 1) the breadth of the claims, 2) the nature of the invention, 3) the state of the prior art, 4) the level of one of ordinary skill, 5) the level of predictability in the art, 6) the amount of direction provided by the inventor, 7) the existence of working examples, and 8) the quantity of experimentation needed to make or use the invention based on the content of the disclosure. In re Wands, 858 F.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

1) The breadth of the claims.
2) The nature of the invention,

3) The state of the prior art,
4) The level of one of ordinary skill,
5) The level of predictability in the art,
6) The amount of direction provided by the inventor,
7) The existence of working examples,
8) The quantity of experimentation needed to make or use the invention based on the content of the disclosure.

The nature of the invention: The instant invention is drawn to a method for reducing calcium conductance of a cellular capsaicin receptor or inhibiting binding of vanilloid ligand to a capsaicin receptor.

The state of the prior art: " Capsaicin (CAP), a well characterized membrane-permeable vanilloid agonist, has potent stimulatory actions on nociceptive neurons and causes loss of unmyelinated "C"-type sensory afferents when administered to newborn animals. Within seconds of vanilloid exposure, the intracellular free calcium was elevated in cells expressing VR1. a functional pool of VR1 also was localized to the endoplasmic reticulum that in the absence of extracellular calcium, also wss capable of releasing calcium upon agonist treatment. Nociceptive primary sensory neurons endogenously express VR1, and resiniferatoxin treatment induced a sudden increase in [Ca^{2+}] and mitochondrial disruption which was cell-selective, as glia and non-VR1-expressing neurons were unaffected."(Olah et al., The journal of biological chemistry, Vol. 276, pages 11021-11030).

The predictability in the art: It is noted that the pharmaceutical art is unpredictable, requiring each embodiment to be individually assessed for physiological activity. *In re Fisher*, 427 F. 2d 833, 166 USPQ 18 (CCPA 1970)

indicates that the more unpredictable an area is, the more specific enablement is necessary in order to satisfy the statute. In the instant case, the instantly claimed invention is highly unpredictable since one skilled in the art would recognize that in regards to the therapeutic effects, whether or not the compounds of formula of claim 1 would be useful for treating a pharmacological condition in a subject.

Amount of guidance/working examples: On pages 83-93 of the specification, applicant has examples of Capsaicin receptor binding assay, calcium mobilization assay, MDCK toxicity assay, Dorsal root ganglion cell assay. However, applicant has not guidance or examples for treating any diseases using the compounds in claims 1.

The breadth of the claims: The breadth of claims is drawn to a method for reducing calcium conductance of a cellular capsaicin receptor or inhibiting binding of vanilloid ligand to a capsaicin receptor.

The quantity of undue experimentation needed: Since the guidance and teaching provided by the specification is insufficient for treating a condition responsive to capsaicin receptor modulation in a patient, one of ordinary skill in the art, even with high level of skill, is unable to use the instant compounds as claimed without undue experimentation.

The level of the skill in the art: The level of skill in the art is high. However, due to the unpredictability in the pharmaceutical art, it is noted that each embodiment of the invention is required to be individually assessed for physiological activity by in vitro and in vivo screening to determine which compounds exhibit the

desired pharmacological activity and which diseases would benefit from this activity.

Taking all of the above into consideration, it is not seen where the instant claims 33, 41-42, 45, 49, and 56-59, for treating a condition responsive to capsaicin receptor modulation in a patient, have been enabled by the instant specification.

5. *Claim Rejections - Obvious Double Patenting*

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 168 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130 (b).

Effective January 1,1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-3,8-27,30-31,33,41-42,45, 49, and 56-59 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over the claims 1-3, 7-20,28-37,39-40,44-45,47,50-53, and 62 of the US 2007/0105865. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the current invention embraces the invention claimed in the above patent.

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art (MPEP §2141.01)

Bakthavatchalam et al. claimed identical compounds, pharmaceutical composition, and method of using the compounds in claims 1-3, 7-20,28-37,39-40,44-45,47,50-53, and 62 as the instant claims 1-3,8-27,30-31,33,41-42,45, 49, and 56-59.

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims (MPEP §2141.02)

The difference between the instant claims and the issued claims is the claims are not word for word identical but the scope of both sets of claims overlaps mostly significantly with each other.

Finding of prima facia obviousness-rational and motivation (MPEP §2142.2143)

The claims 1-3, 7-20,28-37,39-40,44-45,47,50-53, and 62 of the US 2007/0105865 are therefore fully embraced by the instant claims 1-3,8-27,30-31,33,41-42,45, 49, and 56-59.

This is provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been issued.

6. Claims 1-3,8-27,30-31,33,41-42,45, 49, and 56-59 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over the claims 1-2, 8-15, 20-27, 29-38,41-42, 47-66,68-98 of the US 2004/0156869. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the current invention embraces the invention claimed in the above patent.

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art (MPEP §2141.01)

Bakthavatchalam et al. claimed identical compounds, pharmaceutical composition, and method of using the compounds in claims 1-2, 8-15, 20-27, 29-38,41-42, 47-66,68-98 as the instant claims 1-3,8-27,30-31,33,41-42,45, 49, and 56-59.

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims (MPEP §2141.02)

The difference between the instant claims and the issued claims is the claims are not word for word identical but the scope of both sets of claims overlaps mostly significantly with each other.

Finding of prima facia obviousness-rational and motivation (MPEP §2142.2143)

The claims 1-2, 8-15, 20-27, 29-38,41-42, 47-66,68-98 of the US 2004/0156869 are therefore fully embraced by the instant claims 1-3,8-27,30-31,33,41-42,45, 49, and 56-59.

This is provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been issued.

7. Claims 1-3,8-27,30-31,33,41-42,45, 49, and 56-59 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over the claims 1-20 of the US 2005/0215575. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the current invention embraces the invention claimed in the above patent.

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art (MPEP §2141.01)

Bakthavatchalam et al. claimed identical compounds, pharmaceutical composition, and method of using the compounds in claims 1-20 as the instant claims 1-3,8-27,30-31,33,41-42,45, 49, and 56-59.

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims (MPEP §2141.02)

The difference between the instant claims and the issued claims is the claims are not word for word identical but the scope of both sets of claims overlaps mostly significantly with each other.

Finding of prima facia obviousness-rational and motivation (MPEP §2142.2143)

The claims 1-20 of the US 2005/0215575 are therefore fully embraced by the instant claims 1-3,8-27,30-31,33,41-42,45, 49, and 56-59.

This is provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been issued.

8. Claims 1-3,8-27,30-31,33,41-42,45, 49, and 56-59 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over the claims 1-59 of the US 7,074,799. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the current invention embraces the invention claimed in the above patent.

Determination of the scope and content of the prior art (MPEP §2141.01)

Bakthavatchalam et al. claimed identical compounds, pharmaceutical composition, and method of using the compounds in claims 1-59 as the instant claims 1-3,8-27,30-31,33,41-42,45, 49, and 56-59.

Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims (MPEP §2141.02)

The difference between the instant claims and the issued claims is the claims are not word for word identical but the scope of both sets of claims overlaps mostly significantly with each other.

Finding of prima facia obviousness-rational and motivation (MPEP §2142.2143)

The claims 1-59 of the US 7,074,799 are therefore fully embraced by the instant claims 1-3,8-27,30-31,33,41-42,45, 49, and 56-59.

This is provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been issued.

9. *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

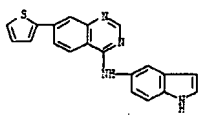
The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-3, 8-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sobolov-Jaynes et al. US 6,225,318. Sobolov-Jaynes et al. disclosed the instant claimed compounds, which from the STN search is

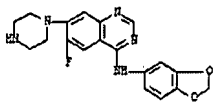
RN 336624-87-4
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, N-1H-indol-5-yl-7-(2-thienyl)



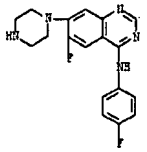
Therefore, the instant claim is anticipated by Sobolov-Jaynes et al.

10. Claims 1-3, 8-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tobe et al. WO 01/25218. Tobe et al. disclosed the instant claimed compounds, which from the STN search is

RN 333400-61-6
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, N-1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl-6-fluoro-7-(1-piperazinyl)-



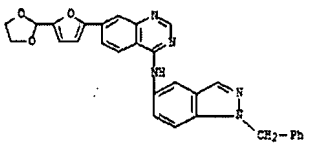
RN 333401-49-3
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, 6-fluoro-N-(4-fluorophenyl)-7-(1-piperazinyl)-



Therefore, the instant claim is anticipated by Tobe et al.

11. Claims 1-3, 8-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Carter et al. GB 2345486. Carter et al. disclosed the instant claimed compounds, which from the STN search is

RN 202198-15-0
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, 7-[5-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-furanyl]-N-[1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-indazol-5-yl]-,

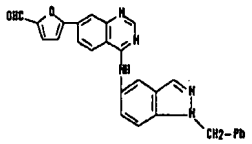


Therefore, the instant claim is anticipated by Carter et al.

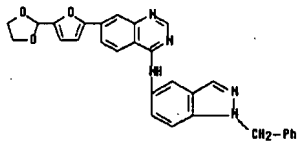
12. Claims 1-3, 8-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Carter et al. WO 99/35146. Carter et al. disclosed the instant claimed compounds, which from the STN search is

RN 202197-19-1

CN 2-Furancarboxaldehyde, 5-[4-[[1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-indazol-5-yl]amino]-7-quinazolinyl]



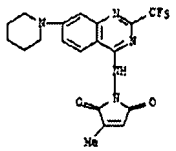
RN 202198-15-0
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, 7-[5-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-furanyl]-N-[1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-indazol-5-yl]-



Therefore, the instant claim is anticipated by Carter et al.

13. Claims 1-3, 8-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Palanki et al., WO 99/01441. Palanki et al. disclosed the instant claimed compounds, which from the STN search is

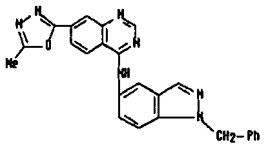
RN 219774-04-6
CN 1H-Pyrrole-2,5-dione, 3-methyl-1-[[7-(1-piperidinyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-4-quinazolinyl]amino]



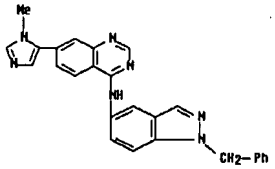
Therefore, the instant claim is anticipated by Palanki et al.

14. Claims 1-3, 8-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Cockerill et al., WO 98/02434. Cockerill et al. disclosed the instant claimed compounds, which from the STN search is

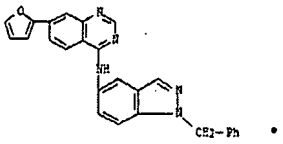
RN 202197-15-7
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, 7-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-N-[1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-indazol-5-yl]-



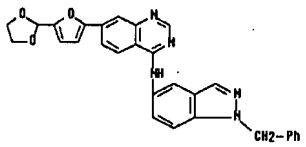
RN 202197-16-8
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, 7-(1-methyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)-N-[1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-indazol-5-yl]-



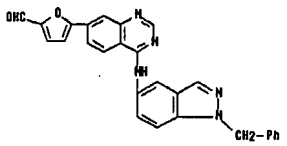
RN 202197-17-9
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, 7-(2-furanyl)-N-[1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-indazol-5-yl]-



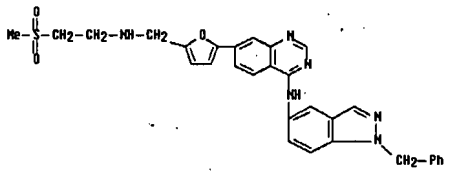
RN 202197-18-0
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, 7-[5-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-furanyl]-N-[1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-indazol-5-yl]-



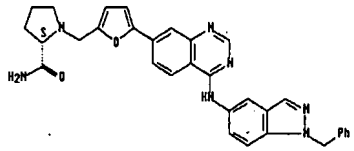
RN 202197-19-1
CN 2-Furancarboxaldehyde, 5-[4-[[1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-indazol-5-yl]amino]-7-quinazolinyl]



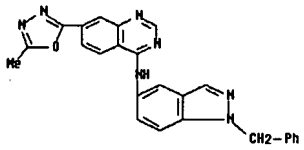
RN 202197-20-4
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, 7-[5-[[[2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]amino]methyl]-2-furanyl]-N-[1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-indazol-5-yl]-



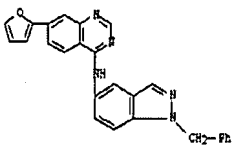
RN 202197-21-5
CN 2-Pyrrolidinecarboxamide, 1-[[5-[4-[[1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-indazol-5-yl]amino]-7-quinazolinyl]-2-furanyl]methyl]-,



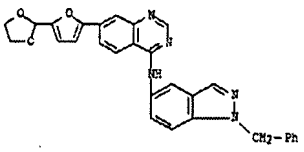
RN 202198-13-8
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, 7-(5-methyl-1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)-N-[1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-indazol-5-yl]-,



RN 202198-14-9
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, 7-(2-furanyl)-N-[1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-indazol-5-yl]-,



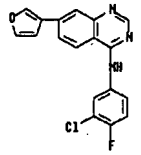
RN 202198-15-0
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, 7-[5-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-2-furanyl]-N-[1-(phenylmethyl)-1H-indazol-5-yl]-,



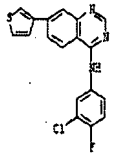
Therefore, the instant claim is anticipated by Cockerill et al.

15. Claims 1-3, 8-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Barker et al.,WO 97/30044. Barker et al. disclosed the instant claimed compounds, which from the STN search is

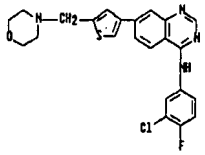
RN 194851-13-3
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, N-(3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-7-(3-furanyl)-



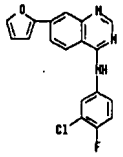
RN 194851-14-4
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, N-(3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-7-(3-thienyl)-



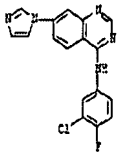
RN 194851-15-5
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, N-(3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-7-[5-(4-morpholinylmethyl)-3-thienyl]-



RN 194851-21-3
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, N-(3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-7-(2-furanyl)-



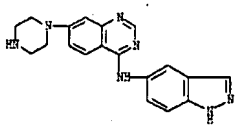
RN 194851-22-4
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, N-(3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-7-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-



. Therefore, the instant claim is anticipated by Barker et al.

16. Claims 1-3, 8-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Barker et al. US 5,580,870. Barker et al. disclosed the instant claimed compounds, which from the STN search is

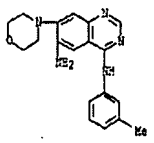
RN 159768-39-5
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, N-1H-indazol-5-yl-7-(1-piperazinyl)-



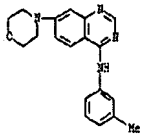
. Therefore, the instant claim is anticipated by Barker et al.

17. Claims 1-3, 8-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Barker et al. US 5,616,582. Barker et al. disclosed the instant claimed compounds, which from the STN search is

RN 153437-62-8
CN 4,6-Quinazolinediamine, N4-(3-methylphenyl)-7-(4-morpholinyl)-



RN 153437-63-9
CN 4-Quinazolinamine, N-(3-methylphenyl)-7-(4-morpholinyl)-

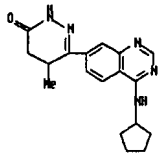


. Therefore, the instant claim is anticipated by Barker et al.

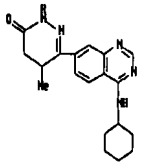
18. Claims 1-3, 8-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Nomoto et al. US 5,063,227. Nomoto et al. disclosed the instant claimed compounds, which from the STN search is

RN 124294-40-2
CN 3(2H)-Pyridazinone, 6-[4-(cyclopentylamino)-7-quinazolinyl]-4,5-dihydro-5-

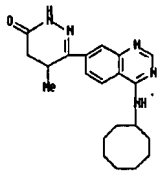
methyl-



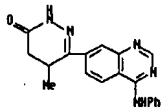
RN 124294-41-3
CN 3(2H)-Pyridazinone, 6-[4-(cyclohexylamino)-7-quinazolinyl]-4,5-dihydro-5-methyl-



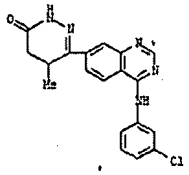
RN 124294-42-4
CN 3(2H)-Pyridazinone, 6-[4-(cyclooctylamino)-7-quinazolinyl]-4,5-dihydro-5-methyl-



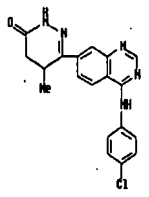
RN 124294-54-8
CN 3(2H)-Pyridazinone, 4,5-dihydro-5-methyl-6-[4-(phenylamino)-7-quinazolinyl]-



RN 124294-55-9
CN 3(2H)-Pyridazinone, 6-[4-[(3-chlorophenyl)amino]-7-quinazolinyl]-4,5-dihydro-5-methyl-



RN 124294-56-0
CN 3(2H)-Pyridazinone, 6-[4-[(4-chlorophenyl)amino]-7-quinazolinyl]-4,5-dihydro-5-methyl-



. Therefore, the instant claim is anticipated by Nomoto et al.

19. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Niloofar Rahmani whose telephone number is 571-272-4329. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Janet Andres, can be reached on 571-272-0867. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

NILOOFAR RAHMANI
07/15 /2007
NR

D. MARGARET SEAMAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER
GROUP 1625